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In bibliographical notes he indicates the nature and value of most of the numerous foreign monographic studies. In appendixes he prints some amusing and unflattering descriptions of Frederick and his army by Harris, Elliot, and General Burgoyne; an English translation of a Czechish peasant's pious paean on Joseph II.; and an interesting conversation of 1782 in which Joseph II. confided to Sir Robert Keith his private impressions of his neighbor Catherine II.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

The Revolutionary Period in Europe (1763-1815). By HENRY ELDRIDGE BOURNE, Professor of History in Western Reserve University. [The Century Historical Series, edited by Professor GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, vol. VII.] (New York: The Century Company. 1914. Pp. 494.)

THE limits set by Professor Bourne to the period he has treated are 1763 and 1815, from the close of the Seven Years' War to the Congress of Vienna. No use is made of the conventional divisions—French Revolution and Napoleonic Era—although the space is about equally divided between these two, but the period is dealt with from the European standpoint and the matter distributed into twenty-seven chapters. The exposition passes naturally from a study of the conditions of the peoples and governments in Europe, through an examination of the Currents of Public Opinion and the Work of the Benevolent Despots, to an account of the French Monarchy as a Benevolent Despotism and the Fall of the Old Régime in France. Between the last two chapters is introduced a sketch of the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, especially in England. Although the topic is an important one and well handled, it seems out of place at this point in the exposition, breaking the continuity of the narrative. It would make a more natural and logical entrée in connection with the excellent chapter on the Continental System. The close connection between chapter XVII., a Beneficent Dictatorship, and chapter XIX., From Consulate to Empire, is broken by the chapter on Beginnings of Revolution in Germany; the chapter on the Reorganization of Prussia—XXII.—would find a more natural place before chapter XXV., the Last Great Venture, namely, the invasion of Russia. With these few exceptions, the order of topics seems excellent.

The choice of chapter headings has been uniformly happy, revealing the ripe scholar and the experienced teacher, and the chapters themselves are full of solid and important matter. Here, for the first time in a text-book, is to be found adequate treatment of such fundamental subjects as the reorganization of France by the Constituent Assembly, Finances and the Church, the Continental System, and the constructive statesmanship of Napoleon in France and in the other states of Europe. In a word, Professor Bourne has given us a comprehensive, scholarly, well-organized, and sober exposition of a very important period, the most satisfactory single volume on the subject yet published in English.

The book contains a bibliography, or "Notes on Books", of fourteen pages, chiefly of French titles. Professor Bourne knows the literature of his subject and has selected the choice things from the overwhelming mass of accessible material. Here and there an important book is missing. For the period of the French Revolution, I note the omission of: Flammermont, *Le Chancelier Maupeou et les Parlements*; Ségur, *Au Couchant de la Monarchie*; Hardy, *Mes Loisirs*; Bray, *Mémoires*; Ardascheff, *Les Intendants de Province sous Louis XVI.*; Glagau, *Reformversuche und Sturz des Absolutismus in Frankreich*, and, by the same author, *Die Franz. Legislative*; Becker, *Die Verfassungspolitik der Franz. Regierung bei Beginn der grossen Revolution*; Mathiez, *Le Club des Cordeliers*; Dodu, *Le Parlementarisme*; the works of Vecchio, *Su la Teoria del Contratto Sociale* and *La Dichiarazione dei Diritti*; and Seligman, *La Justice en France pendant la Révolution*. The failure to include articles from reviews, although intentional, was, it seems to me, a mistake. Sometimes the only scholarly treatment we have of some important topic is found in a review and quite as accessible as many of the books referred to. There is so little in English on this period—I mean, so little that bears the hall-mark of scientific work—that if it were all referred to it would not overload the bibliography. Every student of the French Revolution should be acquainted with Professor Bourne's articles on the city government of Paris and the first Committee of Public Safety, published in the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*. Other studies are to be found in the *English Historical Review* and the *University Studies* (Nebraska). After noting omissions, it seems inconsistent to add that the bibliography is too long, but from a pedagogical point of view, the criticism is, I believe, sound. The bibliography is intended for the beginner who wishes to know the best thing that has been written on each subject, not all that has been written. It is assumed that he can use foreign languages. For such a student to read, in addition to Professor Bourne's volume, other short school texts and outgrown histories of the period, like Thiers, Mignet, and Carlyle, is a waste of time. If the number of titles were reduced, space would be gained, making it possible to characterize the volumes and to indicate what portion or portions should be read. The bibliography would be made more useful, if the full title of each work were given—author's name, title, number of volumes, place and date of publication—and if, under each chapter, the titles were grouped under secondary works and sources. The book has some excellent maps, but one more might be added making it possible for the student to find all the places referred to in the revolutionary and Napoleonic campaigns.

The publishers have done their part in producing an attractive and dignified volume. It maintains a high standard for the series of which it forms a part.

FRED MORROW FLING.